

SPORTS

IN EXPECTATION OF BIG HOCKEY



West German posts being stormed by forward Sergei Makarov from the first trio of the Soviet team (dark uniform) during the first of the two friendly matches between West German and Soviet national teams. The Soviet team beat their hosts 8-1. Photo AP-TASS

Ice-hockey lovers these days are in expectation of hot hockey battles of the 50th world championships starting on April 17 in Prague.

On April 14 the coaches of the world champions the USSR team Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzinov will name the final composition for performance in Prague, and the next day the team will fly from Moscow. In the first game it will meet the US hockey team.

In recent training matches with the GDR, Finland and West Germany the Soviet team looked confidently, even though it had problems due to injuries of some leading players. Except one draw vs West Germany — 3-3, it won all the other games.

Curiously, the ice arena of the Julius Fucik Palace of Sport will host the world's strongest teams for the third time. In 1972 the winners there were Czechoslovakia and in 1978 — the USSR. Since that moment the Soviet

players have not a single time interrupted the winning series of their showings in the world and European championships.

The schedule of the championship is as follows. First the European champion will be determined in a one-stage tournament, to be attended by the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Canada, Sweden, West Germany, Finland and the USA.

Then the teams placing 1st-4th will meet in a one-stage tournament to determine the award winners. The points collected at the first stage will not be taken into consideration.

The teams placing 5th-8th at the first stage will, in competition between themselves, determine the team which will cede next year its top league place to Poland. Here the earlier collected points will be taken into consideration.

By tradition the championship arouses noticeable interest among sports journalists. Ac-

cording to the organizers, 800 of them from 19 sports, Europe, America, Asia, Africa have been accredited to the press centre.

Do not be surprised that, among the latest nations to enter the International Hockey Federation are Mexico and Mexico.

As always on the world championship there is a lot of prognoses, but still the USSR and Czechoslovakia are the favorites. The mystery is a team of Canada, which has way to the championship by Finland 3-5 in a friendly. But, as we know, only the course of a championship can Canadians fairly judge their performance with such game.

They won cup

The USSR has won the women's intercontinental field hockey cup by beating Argentina 3-2 at home.

Apart from the awards, both finalists won passes to the 1980 world championship to be held in the Canadian city of Vancouver.

Time is drawing near for the main competitions among the best Soviet cyclists slated to compete in the Peace Race and the world championship. It is now the time for elimination competitions.

● A glimpse at one of the main stages in the USSR championship — the criterion race along the streets of the Black Sea resort city of Sukhumi.



WINNING SAFARI— NO NEED FOR GRAY HAIR

As everyone is accustomed, the fourth leg of the Safari Rally world championship has always been accompanied by rain. The long drawn-out rainy season has corrected the situation. This year it did not allow the race to start off in time. In a rally like this surprises were only natural. Seventy-one crews set off on the 5,200-kilometre-long route but only 19 made it to the finish. Even these nineteen had several surprises. The most "accident-

prone" was Erwin Weber of the Federal Republic of Germany who drove an Opel Mania. Several hours before the finish he led the runner-up by ten minutes. Compared with the other, the last race was like a "light walk". It was in this leg that Weber's car had the engine cylinder head torn off, and he spent one hour mending the engine. The race was won by the 27-year-old Juha Kankunen of Finland driving a Toyota Celica Turbo.

This is my first victory in world championship and a splendid present for my birthday, he said.

The winner disapproved the com-

monplace belief that one has to have gray hair to win a rally. But his win confirms other advice that he gave only when one crosses the finishing line.

Boris MURIL

No awards forthcoming

Losing a third-place prize, Romania in Brussels, 3-0. USSR junior team failed to win any awards in the European rugby championship, Italy 8-4 to defend its

The USSR disappointed of their fans, for they won one time silver and brass medals.

Football day of Europe

The first semifinal games of the football European cups gave advantage to the hosts. They won five games and drew only one.

Moscow Dynamo lost to Rapid in Vienna 1-3 in the Cup Holders Cup.

In the same cup West German Bayern drew with English Everton 0-0. Interestingly, the English have conceded not a single goal yet in the present tournament.

In the Champions Cup Italy's Juventus beat Borussia of France 3-0, and English Liverpool beat Greek Panathinaikos 4-0.

In the UEFA Cup Italy's Inter beat Real Madrid (Spain) 2-0, and Hungary's Videoton defeated Yugoslav Zvezdica 3-1.

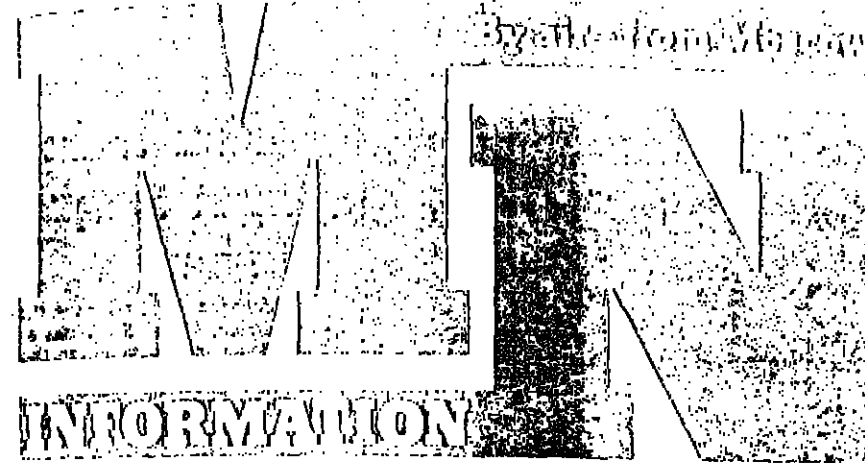
The return games are on April 24.

Vladimir McMillin



Football fans in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi need more than ordinary football match to throw a stadium. Nevertheless they were very eager to see this match between two Soviet clubs, which women played football in a demonstration match at this stadium.

● Women footballers in action.



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Chile: opposition adopts common platform

The recent murder in Santiago of three opposition leaders, like the murder of Salvador Allende, General Prats and the former Foreign Minister Letelier, were all carried out on the personal instructions of Pinochet. This was revealed at a press conference in Moscow by Orlando Millas, former Economics and Finance Minister in the late Chilean President's government.

Orlando Millas told Soviet and foreign journalists about the changed political situation in Chile. The major development in recent days is the adoption of "A Compromise for the Sake of Life, for Human Rights and for Democracy", a very important document, signed by representatives of various political opposition parties — the Democratic Christians, the Republicans, the Socialists and the Communists. The document, which is highly anti-fascist, mobilizes the Chilean people to fight the dictatorial regime, said Orlando Millas.

It was signed on April 11 when "Days of Protest and Protection of Life" were celebrated throughout Chile. Troops and police were dispatched to disperse the demonstrators, mostly in workers' quarters of the city.

Orlando Millas stressed that the new important opposition document was signed by many party leaders and public figures in Chile. They declared that they have decided to sweep aside all their differences, including ideological, so as to achieve their main goal — restoration of democracy in Chile.

Press conferences like the one in Moscow were held in many other countries, where the emigre spokesmen for different parties declared that their parties had adopted a common platform of action.

Vladimir BRODETSKY



"No to American Base!", "Down With American Missiles" and "No to Military Spendings" are some of the anti-war slogans under which mass demonstrations, rallies and public meetings are held throughout Europe. ● Left: participants in an anti-war demonstration and anti-NATO protest march in Madrid. In a number of West European countries the authorities have unleashed a veritable war against members of the growing anti-war movement. ● Right: this is how the British police deal with peace marchers at Greenham Common, the site of American missiles.



FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

The Soviet Union fully supports Nicaragua's just policy of decisive resistance to imperialist dictatorial and crude pressure, the TASS news agency has stressed in a new statement.

The situation in Central America is becoming increasingly alarming, stresses TASS, because of the further escalation in the dangerous actions of the American administration against Nicaragua, which are aimed at interfering in the domestic affairs of that sovereign state and sabotaging the Sandinist revolution. Washington is set against the Nicaraguan people, who have embarked on the road of independent development and

progressive democratic transformations after throwing off the yoke of the cruel Somoza dictatorship. This is done undisturbed and in defiance of the accepted moral and legal norms.

The only possible way to solve the problems in Central America is by holding negotiations among the main countries involved, the statement goes on. This is exactly what Nicaragua proposes. This position has met with understanding and the support of all who cherish the ideals of democracy and peace, who recognize and observe the principles of the United Nations Charter.

(Continued on page 2)

CONFERENCE OF PHYSICIANS

Toronto. To intensify and rally the efforts of doctors in all countries in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe and bring to the broadest sections of the world public the awareness of this menace hovering over mankind — such was the main idea of addresses by participants in an international conference organized and held here by the anti-war organization "Physicians for Social Responsibility".

The conference, held under the motto, "The struggle for peace in a nuclear age — everyone's responsibility", drew, apart from Canadian doctors who realize the need for active struggle against the nuclear arms race, a delegation of the Soviet Commit-

tee of the International Movement — The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War — led by director of the V.I. Vernadsky Institute of Surgery, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, M. Kuzin, and noted US public figures.

The participants spoke of the medical and ecological effects of nuclear war. They were particularly worried by the insane plans of the Reagan administration to militarize outer space. They stressed that the Reagan programme of "star wars" gives a new impetus to the arms race and considerably increases the risk of a nuclear war.

RAJIV GANDHI'S messages to Afghan leaders

Kabul. The Afghan leaders, Babrak Karmal and Sultan Ali Keshimand, have received messages of greetings from the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

The Afghan Foreign Minister, Shah Muhammad Dost, and R. Bhandari, Secretary of the Indian Foreign Ministry, who handed in the messages, exchanged views on international issues, developments in the region and Afghan-Indian bilateral relations. They also discussed cooperation between their two countries and meetings held by the Joint Afghan-Indian Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation. The discussions took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in keeping with the traditionally close relations between Afghanistan and India.

The two sides spoke in favour of the continued efforts by the personal envoy of the UN Secretary-General towards a lasting political settlement of the situation in the region. They also expressed concern over the growing tensions in South Asia and the Indian Ocean, in view of the mass in-

flux of armaments and intensified militarization of the region. They agreed on the necessity to take all possible measures to prevent further arms race in the region.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● Wartime anti-fascist resistance fighters in 16 countries of Europe and West Berlin have renewed their resolve to fight for the preservation of peace and for the prevention of another war. They recently took part in meetings of the General Council of the former Buchenwald inmates held in Erfurt.

● Crimes have acquired scales of national epidemics in the United States — such is the admission made by George Bushmiller, California Governor, in his own words, cited in the "Life" magazine. He says that the United States has caused material losses amounting to 2,000 million dollars.



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EDITORIAL

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Easter service in Moscow



On April 14 late at night the cathedrals of the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow and other places held festive Easter services, processions with crosses and banners. In the Patriarchal Bogoyavlensky (Yelokhov) Cathedral service was conducted by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia.

On these days of Easter our people and all the people of goodwill are solemnly celebrating the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism, he said in his Easter message. Millions of our compatriots and anti-fascist resistance fighters in other countries laid down their lives in order to rid mankind of the horrors of Hitlerite tyranny and its inhumanistic ideology.

Let us be worthy of that Victory, Patriarch Pimen urged the congregation. Let us redouble our prayers so that the Resurrected God Our Lord give the powers that be wisdom and strength, good counsel and reason to preserve and maintain the sacred gift of life on Earth.

The service was attended by a multitude of Orthodox believers, foreigners as well as members of the diplomatic corps.

Marina AMAROVA

● Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia during the Easter service at the Bogoyavlensky Cathedral.

Photo by Ivan Stron

Pressurizing France

Paris. More and more efforts are being made to draw France into the American Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) programme and to the preparations for "star wars". After the American Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, another attempt in this direction has been made by the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Alliance Lord Carrington. Addressing a closed-door session of the French Institute for International Relations, he urged NATO member-countries to come out with what he described as a collective response to the American invitation to take part in the SDI programme. It will be recalled that a similar NATO collective response obtained by means of arm-twisting is the so-called dual-track decision being implemented despite strong protests from the public in those countries.

Political observers regard the visit by the NATO Secretary-General to Paris as another attempt to pressurize France and draw it into Washington's "star wars" preparations.

SWEDEN FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

Stockholm. General Secretary of Sweden's Foreign Ministry, Pierre Schori, has declared for establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe. In an interview to the Swedish Telegraph Bureau, he emphasized that the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe enjoys broad support of the country's population. Sweden is ready for concrete negotiations with other northern countries on the question of establishing

in that part of Europe a zone free from nuclear weapons. Pierre Schori denounced the support which is being rendered by the Reagan administration to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. The activities of the "contras" supported by the United States is terrorism, which is contrary to all norms of international law, said the General Secretary of Sweden's Foreign Ministry.

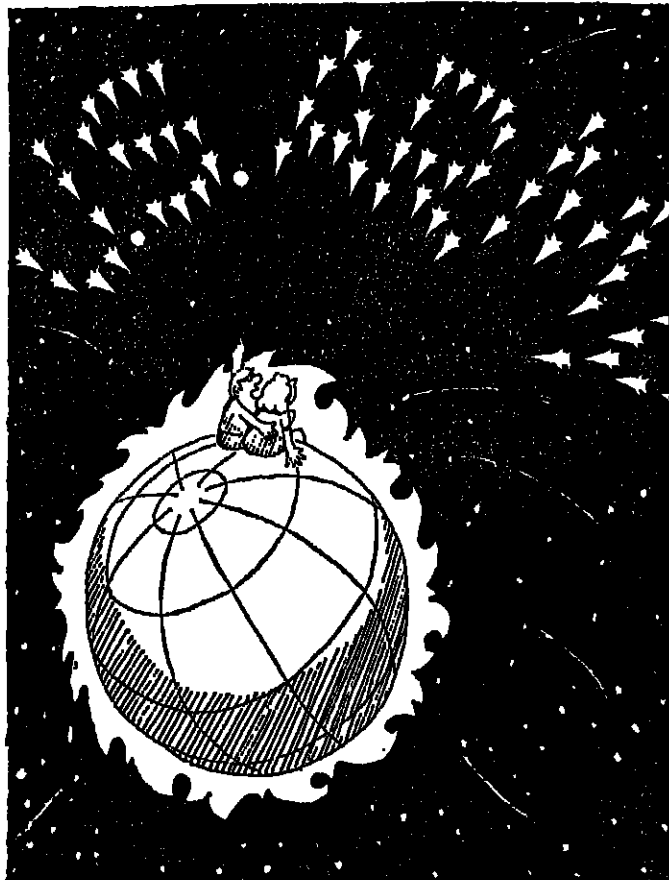
WASHINGTON GETTING READY FOR 'MINOR' WARS

New York. The Reagan administration is beefing up its strike list for terrorist actions abroad. The "Newweek" magazine reports that over the past few years there has been a sharp increase in the strength of the "special troops" designed for sabotage and punitive operations abroad. At present, the united command of special military operations in Fort Bragg, North Carolina, has now at its disposal nearly fifteen thousand servicemen of all arms and services.

The magazine stresses that at Reagan's suggestion they are equipped with most up-to-date

weapons and hardware, which allow them to engage in large-scale sabotage operations deep inside the enemy territory.

The most alarming fact is, however, that these special troops are armed with nuclear weapons — portable nuclear mines which can stop advancing enemy or destroy key tactical targets. It follows from the article that the White House intends to put the special troops to use as part of its preparations for expanding the scale of its aggressive actions against sovereign states by waging "minor" wars against them.



What will happen if these "stars" fall down?

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

JAPAN IGNORES TRADE INTERESTS OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

Kuala Lumpur. Japan ignores trade interests of the countries, members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), said Minister of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia, Razaleigh Hamzah. The minister accused the Japanese side of restricting imports of industrial products from developing countries, and giving preference to products from the United States and West European countries.

But it should be taken into account that ASEAN is one of the main importers of Japanese commodities, he said.

According to the local press, Japan refuses to meet the demands of the ASEAN countries that mutual trade turnover be balanced. Chronic deficit of those states in trade with the Country of the Rising Sun is the consequence of its protectionist measures.

American Senators support Nicaraguan Government

Managua. US Democratic Congressmen, Ted S. Weiss and R. Edgar, now visiting the Nicaraguan capital, have described as "an important document" a message sent to the leaders of the Contadora group by the Nicaraguan President, Daniel Ortega, in which he rejects and condemns the brazen ultimatum — the so-called peace plan — to the revolutionary regime by the Reagan administration. During their meeting with Mr. Ortega the two Congressmen supported the Nicaraguan Government's efforts at settling a political settlement of the crisis in Central America.

Solidarity with Nicaragua

(Continued from page 1)

TASS declares that the Soviet Union will continue its active support for the efforts at settling a just political settlement of the region. It repeatedly rejects the policy of aggression and interference in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua, the policy of terrorism perpetrated against the country. There must be an end to these actions fraught with serious consequences for national development.

RESPONSE

THIRD UNDECLARED WAR

Ronald Reagan is photographed on the White House lawn with the leaders of the Afghan revolution. As a piece of solidarity with the "fighters for faith", Reagan's affectionate scene is a red war conducted by the Washington administration against April revolution with the aid of mercenary bandits.

Reagan offers Managua a "peace plan". A supporter of the "human rights", he has the Nicaraguan clearly visible talks with the Soviet agents — the "contras". They are to provoke a pretext for the undeclared war against the Sandinista revolution and aggression.

And here is another piece of show in Washington. The administration greets with extraordinary hands the leaders of the so-called Khmer revolution, who are in the Pol Pot group. The "commander-in-chief" is considered the "anarchist", according to the news agency, has opened the door to direct American support for the rebel Washington has declared its intention to participate in the solution of the "Kampuchean problem".

A third undeclared war in fact already being waged by the USA against Nicaragua. Through Thailand, the USA is trying to rearm the Khmer revolution. For this purpose, the House Foreign Relations Committee is preparing an appropriation of \$10 million. So far, the USA has not been able to establish a "contact language". This is the conclusion made by Canadian and American scientists who have for a long time been

SMOKE SCREEN FOR AGGRESSIVE PREPARATIONS

Washington. Assertions by the US administration that the Reagan programme for "star wars" is only a research programme are nothing but a smoke screen designed to camouflage its genuine purpose — aggression. This is the conclusion of an increasing number of observers and specialists in the United States itself and abroad.

Former head of the American delegation at the Soviet-American SALT-1 talks, Gerard Smith, has said that the White House's plans to militarize outer space are fraught with a serious danger for mankind. Speaking to the American society of newspaper editors, he said hundreds of millions of dollars allocated for these plans are already being spent by research laboratories and industries.

FACTS and EVENTS

Colombia's unemployed now number 2 million people. According to data compiled by the Colombian General Confederation of Labour, the unemployed are constantly increasing in numbers and by the end of this year will constitute almost 20 per cent of the whole Colombian labour force.

The initiative group of painters in the town of Braga (Spain) has announced a best poster competition devoted to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held this summer in Moscow.

It has been reported in Montevideo that trade relations and sea communication between Uruguay and Cuba will be resumed.

Science and technology

DONE BY ULTRASOUND

It is common knowledge that high-alloy steel is very durable and, at the same time, a fretful material. The process of its treatment even by a special cutting tool is very labour-intensive. And how can diamond, sapphire or corundum — minerals of special durability be processed with high precision? In Romania, this problem has been solved by a team of experts at an electrical measuring instruments plant in Timisoara, who designed a special unit in which the functions of a bit are fulfilled by ultrasound. Commercial tests showed the high efficiency of the new cutter. It is now used to treat diamond tiles.

ENERGY FROM THE SKIES

By rights, Algeria is regarded as the sunniest country in the world. The solar energy is used there in a variety of ways. There are solar water pumps operating in the Sahara Desert. On the Mediterranean coast towns of energy are being built. A short time ago, Algerian engineers invented an original installation for storage of medicines in areas lacking electricity. The new machine is powered by a solar battery.

SEAL 'DIALECTS'

Each big herd of seals inhabiting the Antarctic seas has its own "contact language". This is the conclusion made by Canadian and American scientists who have for a long time been



Salvadoran patriots continue to deliver blows against the US-propped regime of Duarte. According to the Supreme Command of the Farabundo Marti Front, the current task is to destroy the bases of the anti-popular army set up with massive US economic and military aid.

● Pictured: Salvadoran fighter for liberation.

We welcome the Soviet moratorium

We in India welcome the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev that the Soviet Union is to introduce a moratorium until this November on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and to suspend other measures of response in Europe.

I was told this by a participant of the national liberation struggle in India Mohammod Calfar Ali, a prominent public leader, during his stay in Moscow.

We Indians are a peace-loving nation. Our country makes great efforts to see that the people on the entire Earth free from fear for their future. Delhi was the initiator of two meetings — in 1984 and in 1985 — between the heads of government of six countries from four continents. Both times the delegates made an appeal to the nuclear powers to rid the world from the threat

of nuclear war. The Delhi declaration has already received recognition as a programme for struggle of the peoples for preservation of peace on Earth.

With particular pride I note that the nation-wide movement in the Soviet Union and India to promote peace and comprehensive cooperation between our countries are guided by the humane ideals of peace, freedom and progress. The Soviet-Indian 1971 Treaty has become an instrument of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

With its insane policies, Washington has invoked a real threat of nuclear disaster on the peoples, said Mr. M. G. Ali in conclusion. It is the duty of all the peoples of goodwill to reliably protect the world from those who indulge in military adventures.

Igor DANILIN

studying the life of seals in the Palmer peninsula area and in McMurdo Sound. It has been established that the seals inhabiting the coast near the Palmer Peninsula, use a total of 21 sounds of various frequency while their like in McMurdo use 34 sounds. The seals taken from one herd and transferred to another master rather quickly learn to "dialect", but use it only in the new surroundings. On returning to their native places they forget altogether the sound "phrases" learned not long ago. Scientists used to observe such a devotion to native "dialects" only among birds.

DETECTING CORROSION

It will be recalled that corrosion of metals is highly damaging. American scientists have worked out a new method for early detection of rust. A metal strip with sensitive electrodes is placed in particular spot of a metal structure most prone to corrosion. The electrodes are

then connected to a microcomputer which registers all the changes taking place in the strip made of the same metal as the structure itself. In this way, it becomes possible to have a graphic picture of the state of the metal, timely detect the corrosion process which has set in, and to take the relevant measures. The new method is recommended for use in the construction of large metal pipelines, bridges, etc.

A UNIQUE FIND

During building work in one of the districts of Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a bronze hand bell made during the rule of Koryo dynasty (918-1392) was found. It is 23.5 cm high and weighs about 25 kg. Its surface is decorated with a fancy floriated ornament. The inscriptions made by the official of the royal court says the bell was cast in March 1317 for a Buddhist monastery.

OF INTEREST

National pastime

History does not provide a precise record of the time when Belgium was seized with a mass enthusiasm for homing pigeons. However, it is known that in 1815 thanks to a pigeon, the bank of Rothschild learned about Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo three days earlier than the British Government. Waterloo, it will be recalled, is an Belgian soil. In those years there were no cinematograph studios, and we cannot establish how many Belgians bred pigeons. Today, statistics

have it that there is one pigeon for every Belgian, a country of ten million. This is a world record. Nearly 100,000 Belgians belonging to 1,730 societies breed pigeons. Pigeons are not simply a national pastime. They are also good helpers. In cities with busy traffic, pigeons are help in conveying medicines.

Fragrant discs

Records of the Aroma Disc company on sale in some West European countries have caused astonishment even among experienced collectors. On the covers of the discs are additional inscriptions, such as "musical", "coniferous forest", "hearth smoke", "mountain air", "sea wave" and so on. The records let off the corresponding smell when turning. The company keeps the method of producing "fragrant discs" secret.

Driving through show case

This is just an evil fate, exclaimed in despair Moses Soldana, owner of a shop in Austin (USA), when a huge limousine knocked out the show case of his shop and rolled into the

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CONTRARY TO FACTS

In Washington, the new Soviet initiatives are rejected without even a glance at their substance. This has been done, specifically, by the White House spokesman Larry Speakes, writes V. Kobaysh in PRAVDA.

In order to cast doubts on the Soviet proposals, notes Kobaysh, Washington is insistently raising the question about alleged Soviet "superiority" in different types of weapons, and maintains that in Europe the Soviet Union has a tenfold superiority. Kobaysh quotes specific figures to unmask this pack of lies.

What is the need to raise these "soap bubbles" in the direction of others, like the European countries where the population is better informed?

Those in Washington do see some sense in such tactics. This sense seems to be unambiguous: to complicate the deployment of the American nuclear missiles in the West European countries, the author writes. It is hardly accidental that after it has been declared that the Soviet initiatives are "unacceptable" and "out of date", Larry Speakes clearly formulated one idea — whatever suggestions are made by the Soviet Union, the United States will deploy all the 572 Pershing-2 and Tomahawk cruise missiles in Western Europe. This is the long and the short of it.

FORGETTING VIETNAM

Without proper learning from its Vietnam defeat the USA is dreaming of a new armed interference in Indochina, TASS political observer A. Biryukov writes. It has already fabricated a pretext for this. Washington saw in the successful operations, carried out in recent months by the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea against the Khmer reactionary groupings concentrated in Thailand, a threat to the US national interests. And with this "threat" comes a demand for the administration to actively influence the course of developments in the region, participate in the solution of the Kampuchean problem.

And such a participation has begun, the author notes. First by giving to the Khmer reaction, through third countries, money, combat equipment and arms. Then Washington decided to throw away the camouflage and resorted to direct forms of support of the Pol Pot men.

A week ago the House Foreign Relations Committee approved the appropriation of 5 million dollars within the framework of the 1985 fiscal year budget. This was the subject of discussion the other day in Washington between the US Secretary of State George Shultz and representatives of the Khmer reaction.

WEST GERMANY: REVANCHISM SPREADING

Revanchists of all shades are raising their heads in West Germany, writes V. Nikolayev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. They demand a revision of the borders in Europe.

It is known that West German authorities do not want to recognise the presence of revanchist tendencies in the country, the author points out. Moreover, they resolutely disassociate themselves from the very term "revanchism". Yet facts convincingly show that even government members themselves spread revanchist ideas and premises. The difference between them is only seen in the planned "dates" for the realization of revanchist claims. If West German political leaders transfer them till "tomorrow", so to say, until "favourable conditions" emerge, the "revanchists" do not want to wait. Thus, a representative of the well-known "association of the Germans from Silesia" Finko directly suggested as one of the possible variants of "uniting Germany" a sudden seizure of territories neighbouring with West Germany and belonging to socialist countries up to the state border of the USSR, the author points out.

FOR WHICH SERVICES?

The White House has announced Reagan's decision to present the country's top civic award to former UN ambassador to UN Jean Kirkpatrick, writes TASS Washington correspondent A. Shalnev in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. Added to the list of the holders of the presidential "medal of freedom" is such a "worthy" name as that of former NATO general secretary Joseph Luns, noted for his rabid militarism, the author points out.

The report does not specify their services in getting the award. Yet one can remember that Kirkpatrick who left her UN post only the other day, was considered a "hawk" even within the Reagan administration, demanding a policy through strength, "decisive", i.e. interventionist measures against the countries whose independent course displeased Washington, the newspaper points out.

Representing the USA at UN, Kirkpatrick in fact directly blackmailed this organization, threatening it with all manner of punishment every time it passed resolutions contrary to US "wishes".

VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

ANY WAY OUT OF DOLLAR TRAP?

Data on the foreign debt of developing countries has been published in Washington. By the start of 1985 it amounted to some 900 billion dollars and continues to rapidly increase. It is noteworthy that interests on the loans last year alone "earned" the creditors 92 billion dollars. For the "third world" this is tantamount to robbery. The dollar trap tightly holds in captivity Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and other states. How can such a disastrous financial situation be rectified?

The West has one answer to this: the debtor-countries must further tighten their belts and pay back the loans and the accruing interests. Usually such a demand is put forward on behalf of the creditors by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) controlled by the USA. When the debtor-countries find themselves on the verge of bankruptcy, and turn to it for urgent help, it dictates to them: open wider the door to foreign capital, freeze wages and introduce a free mar-

ket, eliminate the state sector in the economy and reduce even the minimal social programmes. The resultant unemployment, slump in production and starvation matter little for the Fund. It is implied that explosion of popular discontent and street actions should be forcibly suppressed.

But such a prospect does not suit the peoples. They demand a rejection of the diktat imposed on them by the IMF, US banks and their allies.

The political stability of several states has been undermined by the plunderous policies of foreign bankers. Thus, Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) Val McCombe, pointing specifically to the Caribbean, noted: the real threat to the stability of this region comes from the fact that it is seized with a deep popular discontent, since there is no satisfaction of the people's expectations. At the same time, when nations try to solve their socio-economic problems by

themselves and achieve success, as was the case after the revolution on Grenada, the USA resorts to direct aggression to bring it back under the control of foreign banks and monopolies.

Of late the IMF and the US-led Western countries supporting it have been putting more pressure on debtor-states to repay their loans "in kind", i.e. hand over to the creditors factories, mines and the best lands. It is also characteristic that the Reagan administration recommends as states worthy of emulation, South Korea and some other nations, which are now, in fact, neocolonies of the West. Naturally, such a road has nothing in common with economic emancipation desired by the "third world". Where, then, is the alternative to the "recipes" of the neocolonialists?

Delaying repayment of loans can hardly be considered a solution of the problem. Thus, some Latin American states support the creation of a joint front of

debtors, which, acting in solidarity, could get substantial concessions from the creditors. These are: the lowering of interests, establishment of maximally admissible level of deductions from the gross domestic product for repaying foreign debts and other measures. Some observers would like to see such a front in the emergence (in mid-1984) of the "Caribbean Group" which embraces 11 of Latin American states. This seriously worried the bankers. As was pointed out by the American "Fortune" magazine the very possibility of setting up a "cartel" or "club" of debtors injects "constant fear" into them. And not accidentally the IMF, for instance, through separate talks with each debtor-nation, is trying to divide the members of the "Caribbean group" and neutralize it.

Still the debtor-nations of Latin America, at their meeting in Santo Domingo last February, agreed on the need to start a "political dialogue" with the creditors, linking the problem of debt with the general socio-economic situation in the region. At the same time, the issue of foreign debt is being transferred from the purely financial sphere into the plane of the "North-South dialogue", which normally implies the whole complex of economic interrelations between the industrialized West and the "third world". The question of their cardinal restructuring on a more democratic, equal basis is again urgently posed.

Round the Soviet Union

● NO SEWAGE FROM THE CHEMICAL FACTORY IN NAMANGAN (UZBEKISTAN) IS ANY MORE PROCESSED BY THE TOWN'S PURIFICATION FACILITIES. The factory adopted a closed-circuit system in which output water is used as a source for producing caustic, organic compounds and salts. The contaminants-free water then arrives at its initial point and is reused.

● THE HEAT AND POWER STATION IN PERM, WHICH IS TO BE THE BIGGEST SUCH STATION IN EUROPE, WILL HAVE SIX POWER UNITS OF 600 THOUSAND KILOWATTS EACH. Assembly work has already started on the first unit which will be full ready in October 1975.

● THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE "LITERATURE AND ART OF BYELORUSSIA" ENCYCLOPEDIA HAS BEEN SENT TO SUBSCRIBERS. The biggest publication on the subject in the history of Byelorussia, it covers all the stages of development of literature and book printing, visual arts, music, and architecture. Special attention is given to links between Byelorussian culture and other national cultures in the USSR.

TEA BY NEW TECHNOLOGY

A technology for producing tea using low temperatures is being mastered in the Soviet Union.

Under low temperatures the tea leaf moisture crystallizes thus destroying the cells easily and quickly. This process, on which tea aroma depends, replaces mechanical rolling of leaves. When the thawing is quick, all processes of fermentation take place under special conditions simultaneously and become controllable.

Khudoni hydro on Inguri

The Khudoni hydropower station on the Inguri River is planned to be completed in seven years and supply its first electricity to the Transcaucasian United Power System. With a capacity of 700 MW, it will produce 1,600 million kilowatt-



Staff members of the Institute: Boris Paton, Boris Paton and Vladimir Lebedev (all members of the Academy of Sciences).

To meet the requirements of engineering, metallurgy, the chemistry of plastics, etc., engineering thought has done much to develop new methods of joining materials together. The result being that Soviet industry put to good use dozens of such processes, with welding being the main one. Metal to metal or metal to non-metal joints are done equally well with welding. The Yevgeny Paton Institute of Electric Welding has given special impetus to the quest in welding. Now it is headed by Academician Boris Paton, President of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and the son of the founding director.

The Institute has introduced such revolutionary welding methods as electro-slag and electron-beam welding, tailored especially for very thick metal pieces, including 350-tonne rotor shafts for electric generators.

To weld pipes into a gas pipeline is especially complex in Siberia, with the operability of a many-kilometre-long pipe, depending on the reliability of welded seams. A solution for the problem suggested by the Institute is the welding robot called Sever. It moves inside the pipes requiring only 8 to 10 minutes for each joint to be made using resistance welding. This is a tested advantage over a team of welding operators. The robot has already been licensed to many countries, including the USA.



Commonwealth Savitkaya does welding orbiting round the Earth.

Welding was carried out in outer space too. In 1969, Soviet cosmonaut Valery Kubasov was the first to weld in outer space.

Last year, Svetlana Savitkaya, while a crew member of the Salyut-7 orbiting station, performed both welding and electron-beam metal deposition outside the station.

hours of electric energy every year.

The site is very picturesque, but very complex geologically. The station is to be built in a quaternary area with heterogeneous rocks destroyed by many cracks. The narrow canyon

requires that an arch dam be built there as is the case with the Inguri hydro station. The Khudoni project will be equally complex, with the dam as high as 200 metres, and 445 metres long. The pond will take more than 500 hectares.

Seemingly harmless ozone becomes very dangerous in large quantities.

Now that Moscow water treatment stations purify millions of cubic metres of water every day the aftermath of ozone contamination of the air could be rather dire. However, the problem was effectively solved by the Laboratory of Catalysis and Gas Electrochemistry at Moscow University. They developed an original method of protecting the atmosphere from being contaminated with residual ozone. It is based around a catalyst which breaks ozone down producing oxygen. In a conventional environment this process proceeds very slowly, but the new catalyst accelerates it several million times. It is rather effective even in the air saturated with water vapours. However, its major advantage is that it produces no harmful byproducts.

HEART ISCHAEMIA TREATED WITH LASER

The Soviet bimonthly, SCIENCE IN USSR, reports about the world's first laser operation to restore the blood flow to heart muscle. This revolutionary operation is performed by surgeons in Moscow and Kaunas (Lithuanian SSR).

Both the idea and the technique originated in the National Centre for Laser Surgery headed by Prof. O. Skobolkin. Jurajka Bedkile of Kaunas was the first to perform this operation. A sailor from Klaipeda and a worker from Kaunas who suffered from ischaemia of heart muscle were able to all in their bed only a day after the operation. Now they are at home living a normal life.

Laser is used to puncture heart muscle to allow more blood to reach the heart in addition to the coronary vessels impaired by atherosclerosis, which marks the beginning of ischaemia.

Several years ago in the USSR and other countries attempts were made to puncture artificial blood channels using a thin needle or electric coagulation, though in vain, because of inflammations and the blockage of the channels. A laser beam does the job without damaging delicate surrounding tissues.

DEMAND IN BOOKS

The so-called "book boom" in this country has become quite a regular issue tackled in Soviet newspapers and magazines. What is being done to meet the increased demand in books? This question is answered in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Boris Pastukhov, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade.

Not so long ago the largest circulation of classical works did not go beyond four hundred thousand copies. Today, we have several series, such as "School Library", "Classical Library" and "Classics and Modernity" with circulations ranging between five hundred thousand to three million copies.

Yet the selling organizations receive only 10 per cent of their demand in fiction and thirty per cent in books for children.

One fact which most accurately shows the growth of the demand in books has increased in this country is that, when last year an unlimited subscription for three volumes of Pushkin's poetry was announced, over three million seven hundred people responded to it. This is in spite of the fact that over the past few years, a total of three hundred million copies of Pushkin's works have been printed. We shall certainly continue the publication of our large-scale series and new unlimited editions will be prepared. We shall do this although the printing facilities are far from boundless and the demand of the book market is extreme. The country has nearly seventy million families and the authority of books in society is highly prestigious.

FIRST BAM FACTORY

The development of the BAM zone, covering more than 13 million square km from Eastern Siberia to the Far East, began from southern Yakutia where a territorial-production complex is being established. Now in its first stage in the construction of a major base for the BAM coal industry is nearing completion there: the Nerung concentration mill for processing nine million tonnes of coking coal a year has opened. As to the concentration of high-performance equipment the BAM factory has been rated first in the world. For the first time in the world, an economical and effective technology for drying coke concentrate employs the so-called industrialized bed and a mighty jet of hot gases. The whole process at the mill is controlled by computer system.

Iron ore in the Baltic

In Latvia (one of the Soviet Baltic republics) which for centuries has been considered to have no iron ore, a deposit of iron ore has been found. It was proved by drillers who completed the sinking, not far from Stalece settlement, of a well leading to an oil-bearing layer of a depth of 730 metres.

It was believed from time immemorial that in Latvia there are no minerals except built materials and peat. However, a large-scale survey conducted by the republic, combining geologic, magnetic, and seismic methods, led to underground prospecting, and to a complete revision of the local view.

Now it has been established that ore-bearing layers occur at a depth of 600-1,000 metres. In conventional and high-grade ore with 50-60 per cent iron content of manganese is also present. A high which is found very rarely in the world. A third of the republic's territory has been acknowledged as promising for further prospecting raw materials.

Places to visit

Peter the Great's House in Kolomenskoye



The museum-reserve Kolomenskoye is located in Moscow's southern part on the right bank of the Moskva River. Peter the Great spent his childhood there. After the seizure of Asov and the victory near Poltava he stayed in Kolomenskoye prior to his coronation in the capital. Among a dozen monuments of Russian architecture, built there at different times (beginning from the 16th and ending in the early 19th centuries) there is also the house of Tsar Peter, which appeared in Kolomenskoye in the 20th century.

It was built in 1702 on the Markov Island in the White Sea, not far from Arkhangelsk. The tsar lived in it during the Northern War, looking after the construction of the Novodvinskaya fortress and the Russian fleet at the Solovki shipyards of Arkhangelsk, to where the structure was transferred later on. Decoration of the interiors of Peter's era were made in five premises.

In 1934 the house was brought to Moscow, to Kolomenskoye. The furniture in his study and bedroom were restored with the 18th century original articles.

Sailing ships by Armenian hobbyist

Sailing ships of different countries and epochs can be seen in the flat of Karen Balyan, a young engineer in Yerevan.

They are "Santa Maria", the caravel of Christopher Columbus, the ship of the Ukrainian navigator Cosacka, a Venetian galleon, and many others.

There are, certainly, scaled down replicas of ancient sailing vessels which reached the waves hundreds of years ago. Karen got the idea of building such models when a schoolboy working with various types of wood in a workshop.

It is also necessary to build the guns and the anchors, to forge the door hinges, make iron or the copper strips, mend the hulls and to tailor and sew sails. One ship takes between ten to eleven months to be built.

Karen's works won an honorary prize and a third degree diploma at an All-Union shipmodelling contest.

A short time ago, the club "Ayan" was founded in Yerevan to study the history of navigation and shipbuilding, as well as political and commercial links in the Mediterranean. Karen Balyan was unanimously elected its chairman.

GIFT FROM JAPANESE MUSICIAN

New exhibits have replenished the collection of the House-Museum of Aram Khachaturian in Yerevan (the capital of Soviet Armenia). One of the pupils of the outstanding Soviet composer, the founder of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society of Musicians, Nobuo Terahara has presented discs with recordings of the ballet "Gayans", and a

Film about little Leningraders

Drawings by Leningrad children depicted during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) served as a basis for the animated film produced by members of the amateur Rovensk youth studio at the Kishinev vocational school No. 7 which trains future workers. The film "Roll-Call" is wholly based on children's wartime drawings.

Preparing for the review of amateur films the authors studied many documents on the courage and staunchness of Leningraders. They decided to make their first film about its people. They came to this decision after going through the picture book "Drawings by Children of the Blockade" which has been read to teachers by a

host of people. It was published in Leningrad.

We were especially excited by the fact that in the most frightful years the children drew victory, say amateur film makers from the Rovensk. Five- to eight-year-old artists saw this victory as fine red-star plaques which blocked the sky of Leningrad from black vultures. They imagined it as red-star tanks and ships attacking the enemy, as houses which rose from ruins and blossoming orchards...

This great ballet of little Leningraders in their country and people became the leit-motif of the film "Roll-Call" and they became its main characters.

Science and technology

'LUCH' IS CUTTING

It takes only a few minutes for the "Luch" installation to cut a flat mechanical part of any shape from a metal sheet by means of laser. It is helped in reproducing the contour of a future part with great precision by a programme-controlled device fitted to it, thus doing away with tedious manual labour of several workers in one of the shops of Moscow's Likhachov Motorworks.

The installation has helped disperse with several labour-consuming operations, such as cutting workpiece for patterns used in moulds, their subsequent machining and polishing. The installation also saves a great deal of time. Obedient programme, a laser beam on a punched tape quickly cuts out the necessary part from a steel sheet three millimetres thick with precision. Thanks to the new machine, rational use of metal in the patterns manufacturing has increased almost threefold.

EYESIGHT AND LIGHTING

Scientists at the Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neuropsychology have revealed the mechanism of the adaptation of eyes to the brightness of light.

Everyone knows that passing from a brightly lit room into a dark enclosure, one needs some time for the eyes to get used to the darkness and when the change of lighting is sudden a person does not notice smaller

things but perceives only bigger articles.

An examination of the reaction of the visual centre of the cortex showed that there are various arrangements of neurons in it: some have rather stable spatial orientation (so-called classical neurons), while others are changeable. It turns out that the eyesight mainly "functions" on classical neurons under all conditions of lighting. And when it changes sharply the neurons of the other type are switched on. They instantly take the orientation of classical neurons and, thereby, ensure the safety of the main system of the brain's visual centre.

The results of research conducted at the Institute will facilitate the practical activities of medical workers, and designers of new types of display and systems of pattern identification for robots of a new generation.

LASER SEES THROUGH

A method for obtaining a holographic image with the help of invisible infrared rays has been suggested at the Institute of Physics, the Georgian Academy of Sciences. It does not only make it possible to reproduce a depicted object in three dimensions, but also literally makes it transparent. Different inherent admixtures and defects in it can be detected — something that cannot be done with other technical means.

Infrared holography is also a good device for studying plasma subjected to heating by laser irradiation. Such plasma exists only for several millionths of a second. With this, the sensitivity of the measurements, in comparison with other methods, is sharply raised. Such experiments are being conducted on controlled thermonuclear synthesis within the framework of a major research programme.

Infrared holography is also promising in optics and semiconductor devices for controlling the purity of materials.

BIGGEST OFFSHORE OIL-PRODUCING PLATFORM IN THE CASPIAN

Oil produced by the biggest permanent platform on the Caspian, is now being conveyed to the mainland via a pipeline.

A man-made island has been built in the open sea, 100 kilometres north-east of Baku, capital of Azerbaijan (a republic in the Transcaucasus). It is planned to sink from it 24 wells.

The new platform is built in the sea 120 metres deep. On the Caspian Sea, where 24 oil deposits have been discovered, 1,200 permanent platforms were set up and 400 km of steel trestle-roads laid for sinking of wells.

VIEWPOINT

Concern for orphans

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has mapped out measures to improve the education, training and material security of orphans and children left without parental care. From the early days of the Soviet state the task was to return joy to such children, to help them not to feel deprived of it during the Civil War (1918-21) children's homes provided shelter, food and affection for 75,000 children left without parents.

I shall stress that it was the Soviet state, and not private charitable societies, that took care of orphans. Their future does not depend either on the discretion or the financial position of private persons. They are fully-fledged citizens and get what is due to them by law.

The richer the country grew, the more appreciable this aid became. Allocations for the needs of children's homes and boarding schools doubled in 15 years. The Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, adopted recently, raises the concern for orphans on a qualitatively new level.

The construction of new institutions of this type has been mapped out. The material conditions and everyday amenities of the pupils will be improved — their food will become tastier, clothes — better and they'll have more toys, books, etc. Higher standards of educational and training activities have been ensured.

In the new Resolution greater attention is paid to those adults who shouldered care for the children left without parents. As of September 1, 1964 — the teachers of children's homes and boarding schools had their salary raised by an average of 30-35 per cent. This year the salary of medical, administrative, managerial and maintenance personnel — in short all those to look after the children, cook and feed them, provide them with clothes, look after their sanitary condition, spend evenings with them, watch them at night, look after their health and cure them — will also increase this year by an average of 20 per cent.

As we were told at the USSR Finance Ministry the state additionally allocates 80 million roubles every year to further improve the conditions of such children. The workers of enterprises, government, trade unions, youth organizations, departments of education, culture, creative unions of writers, composers and artists are drawn on a large scale to help improve the work of these institutions. (Enterprises are allowed to build, reconstruct and repair premises at the expense of the fund of social and cultural measures and housing construction, made up of deductions from profits of the given enterprises.) All these, and other measures for improving the living conditions of orphans have been specified in the Resolution as a major task of national importance.

It was also decided to place one of the shifts in the Young Pioneer camps of the country. Artek and Griyosk, situated on the Black Sea shore — at the disposal of orphans, pupils of children's homes and boarding schools. Every year 3,000 children will rest in these places.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ALEXEI PETRENKO



In Alexei Gorman's film, "Twenty Days Without War" Alexei Petrenko played a marginal part of a war pilot who, for seven minutes filled with suspense, told an occasional fellow-traveler the horrible and bitter story of his life. While he was at the front, his wife back at home cuckolded him. When he came home he had only one desire — to kill her, and yet was not able to. Neither could he forgive her. Looking at this man past his prime and listening to his passionate and not quite coherent confession, we penetrate into his suffering soul and believe that his feelings are genuine.

Alexei Petrenko is interested in strong and rather unusual characters. The situations he chooses are critical in the extreme. He tells us about his characters much more than can be found in the script, and they all have been "fired" by him. Therefore they are organically credible.

During the cinema career Alexei Petrenko has created a large number of interesting characters. He is helped by his own mastery and by the mastery of the directors with whom he works.

ed on the filming site — Elem Klimov, Grigory Kozlovskiy, Alexander Mita, Dinara Assanova and Eldar Ryazanov. He can also fall back on his many years at the theatre including his education at the Kharkov Theatrical Institute and his "apprenticeship" at the theatres in Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Leningrad, and Moscow. Also important are his experiences in life. In the past, Petrenko was a sailor, a blacksmith, a fitter and a shepherd.

He is a remarkable actor with tremendous temperament. He is very organic and responsive. We shall yet see him in many films, director Alexander Mita said about him. In the past Mita trusted him with Peter the Great, a serious and rather responsible part in the film "The Story of How Peter Married His Black-moor". Petrenko played the great reformer of Russia with complete understanding of the importance and significance of the character, and with precise feeling of the epoch and genre of the film, which was conceived as a musical comedy with a historical subject.

No less interesting and curious are the other characters he has portrayed. In Elem Klimov's "Agony", a historical drama about the last days of the Russian Tsar's dynasty, Alexei Petrenko played Grigory Rasputin, a favourite at Tsar Nicholas II court who influenced many affairs of state and who was eventually murdered by the monarchists. Playing this part of the Palace "seer" and "healer", a man of the dark times, the actor revealed his passionate, scathing temperament and his inner power.

His another work with Elem Klimov is in the film "Farewell", based on Valentin Rasputin's novel, "Parting With Mayora". He also coped well with the strong and self-confident Kurov who is no less confident of the power of his millions in Eldar Ryazanov's film "Sentimental Balaad" based on a play by the Russian classic, Alexander Ostrovsky, "Without Dowry". These are two epochs and two completely different social and human characters.

At present, Petrenko is filmed much and quite successfully. He can take up with success the comedy of morals, everyday drama, and lofty tragedy. Cinema has been opening his inexhaustible actor's possibilities.

Yelena UVAROVA

BACK TO THE GREEN YEARS' CITY

Hungarian producer A. Benedek, who long ago graduated from the Leningrad Theatre Institute, is now back in the city of his college days to stage a play by his compatriot L. Nemeth "Our Lovely Family" at the Komissarzhevskaya Drama Theatre. The guest from Hungary was especially glad to meet the company, directed by his former fellow-student, People's Artist of the USSR Ruben Agamiryan.

We both studied, recollects the producer of the József Budapest Workers' Theatre, at the studio of an outstanding theatre art worker, Professor L. Vivien, who not only gave us lessons in professional mastery, but also shared his ability to face and understand the world, inculcated

in us active civic responsibility. I like Russian theatre and take real pleasure in stage plays by M. Rostkin, A. Benedek says further. The two

Masterpieces of all time

Moscow's Sovetskaya Encyclopaedia publishing house is soon to bring out a "Popular Art Encyclopaedia" containing about 4,000 entries.

Approximately 2,000 black-and-white illustrations and nearly 200 colour reproductions of world masterpieces will be included in this unique publication, which will tell readers about the art of various countries and peoples.

theatres have concluded an agreement on creative cooperation for the current season. It provides for exchanges of guest performances and co-productions. Producer R. Agamiryan is to stage a modern Soviet play in Hungary.

A major distinguishing feature of the publication is that it will contain, for the first time in the history of art encyclopaedias, a systematic series of articles on the art of the states and peoples of Tropical and South Africa.

This encyclopaedia is the first publication of this kind in the USSR. It is meant for people who take art seriously, as well as amateurs.



At the Gorky Film Studios in Moscow, work continues on the two-part colour picture, "The Little-Sided Period of the 6th Century". The audience will make an interesting trip into eastern Slavic lands to see the time when separate tribes and principalities of Avar tribes. Scenes from the film.



Soviet theatres for Victory Day

The play "Half a Page of War Report" based on a well-known novel "The Living and the Dead" by Konstantin Simonov has recently had its first night at the Moscow Vakhtangov Theatre. This performance has opened in Moscow the final stage of the all-Union theatrical review, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory.

The playbill of the review includes the performances by dramatic companies from Russian Federation, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Lithuania and Kirghizia. The programme consists both of works, created under fresh impressions of the great battles, and of the modern plays. So, "The Front" by Alexander Korneichuk will be shown by Sukhumi Gamsakhurdia Drama Theatre. "The Fate of a Man" by Mikhail Sholokhov is brought to Moscow by the company of the Rostov Regional Drama Theatre, "Privates" by

Alexei Dudarev is to be played by Byelorussian Vakhtangov Theatre. All the country's theatres are preparing more than 100 performances, playing the mortal feat of the Soviet people. Now Moscow is the centre of the capital will be chance to see 15 last performances. The review will end in May.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Books, "Chronicle of the Pushkin's Life from 1810 to 1837" by S. Ovechinnikov. "Moscow" produced by Vsevolod Rossiya Theatre. Facts quoted in it were from sources printed after the poet's lifetime.

How many exhibits does the Leningrad Hermitage have? The exhibition almost every visitor to this biggest Soviet museum guides say there are approximately three million. For the past collections amassed over the 220 years of the repository's existence are continually replenished by gifts, purchases and deliveries: other institutions of the country and by archaeological finds; sent the Hermitage is exhibiting new acquisitions in 1985 among them paintings by Italian and Dutch artists, early French masters, antique ceramics of the Northern Black Sea, Pskov frescoes, and wares by Dagestan jewellers and so on.



"Daphnis and Chloe", the gift of the late artist Marc Chagall

WHAT'S ON!

April 16-19

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 17 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet). 18 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 19 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 17 — Khrennikov, "The Little Golden Bell" (opera). 18 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strauss, "Straussiana" (one-act ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 16 — Strauss, "Long Live Waltz". 17 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 18 — Kramer, "Catherine". 19 — Lisov, "Sevastopol Waltz".

FILMS

Through the Years (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). The film is devoted to Konstantin Simonov, and shows the main stages of this country's development, beginning from the 20s to our days. Cinema: "Khudozhnik" (17 Arbatkaya St.). Metro Arbatkaya.

Descendant of the... (Kirovskiy St.). Based on the play by the same name, the film tells the tragic fate of a man who was punished by his own self for murdering his wife.

Cinema: "Vostok" (17 Arbatkaya St.). Metro Arbatkaya.

Museum of Folk Arts (Kirovskiy St.). The Fight and Creativity of the people of the Great Victory items, mainly are on display by folk crafts. Tuesday to 6 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya.

Exhibition "The Great Victory" (7 Pushkinskaya St.). Over 70 works — graphics, sculpture, all the new positions — by the artists of the Great Victory items, mainly are on display by folk crafts. Tuesday to 6 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya.

BUSINESS

Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation expanding

The Soviet Union and Ethiopia are expanding their cooperation in the sphere of irrigation and water management. Soviet specialists have completed the aerial photography of the Gambela Valley which will help develop 10,000 hectares of arid lands.

In that area Soviet and Ethiopian specialists are conducting all-round exploration for drawing up a detailed design for the construction of a plain earth dam on the Alvero River. This 20-metre-high dam will permit to accumulate up to 200 million cubic metres of water for irrigation. The Soviet Union delivered there the necessary equipment, drilling rigs, trucks and other machinery. There exists a possibility to develop in the future near the Gambela River over 300,000 hectares of lands.

French agro-industrialists in Moscow

For the second time, the national exhibition, "Agroprom-85 — France" is being held in pavilions of the Sokolniki exhibition centre.

Contacts and contracts

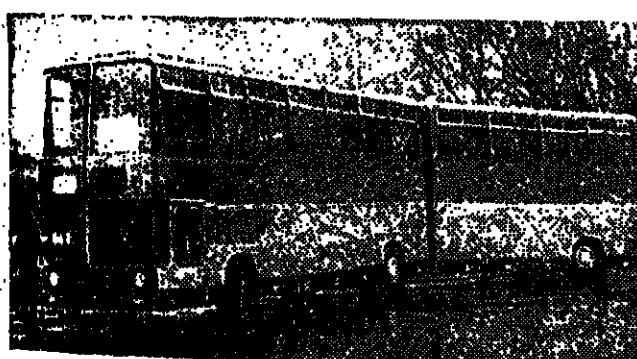
During 1985 India is to deliver to the USSR 35 thousand tonnes of green coffee beans, the largest Soviet order for Indian coffee over the past years.

A Thomsen Oy of Finland is to supply the equipment for concentrated berry juices, Konepala Pentti will sell equipment for meat complexes, and Outokumpu Oy will deliver equipment for the production of sparkling wines.

100,000th Ikarus bus

Within 35 years the Soviet Union received from Hungary 100,000 Ikarus buses. The jubilee bus — an exhibit of the show "Hungary Along the Road to Socialism" — was turned over to Moscow drivers by representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Moscow transport carries 18 million passengers per day. Most of them travel along the streets of Moscow in Ikarus buses. Altogether, 80,000 Hungarian buses carry passengers in different republics of the Soviet Union where the network of their technical maintenance is also expanding. A Hungarian centre of automobile industry has been functioning in Moscow since 1984. Divisions of the auto service of the People's Republic of Hungary are servicing Ikarus buses in 17 cities of the USSR — from Uzhgorod to Novosibirsk, Leningrad to Tashkent. Everything is being done for the 100,000th Ikarus bus to operate in the Soviet Union for a long time and reliably.



A new modification of Ikarus on display at the Hungarian National Exhibition in Moscow.

Photo by Sergei Kosyrev

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Mosk-vretskaya Embankment, at the Rostka Hotel). 16 — Evening devoted to Nadezhda Pavlova and Vyacheslav Goryunov, soloists from the Bolshoi. 17 — Evening devoted to Sofia Rotaru with the Chernova Ruta ensemble.

Leningrad Stadium. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 17, 18, 19 — "We Are Gypsies", a musical performance.

SPORTS

CAC Sports Complex (39 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 16 — USSR championship. 1st league. Moscow Lokomotiv vs Tashkent Pahlavkor. 7 p.m.

Both teams intend to return to the highest league.

Rhythmic Gymnastics

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (24 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 19 — Moscow championship. 3 p.m.

National champions, Masters of Sport International Class, as well as young gymnasts trained by noted Soviet coaches are among the participants.

FENCING

Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 19 — The 1st Moscow Junior Games. 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

ARCHERY

Olympic Fields at Krylatskoye (Metro Moleyskaya, Bus 219). 16 and 17 — Moscow Junior championship. 5 p.m. (both days).

RACING

Bitnia Equestrian Sports Complex (33 Balaklevskiy Prospekt). 16-19 — USSR Cup. On 16, 17, 18 at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; on 19, at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 17 and 19 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

April 16-19

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells and short rains in places. Temperatures vary from 0° to +5°C (to -4°C on April 18) at night and 4°, 6°C during the day (to 8°, 13°C on April 16 and 19). Wind veering to NW, 3-7 mps.

According to long-standing statistics, in Moscow, the lowest temperature (-13.1°C) for the second decade of April was registered in 1954. The highest (+21°C) — in 1920.

22 thousand tourists for Festival

About 12 thousand Soviet tourists and 10 thousand foreign travellers are to come to Moscow for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students (July 27-August 3). The Soviet Sports Bureau for International Youth Tourism has worked out for them a number of special Festival tours. We have already drafted and made public the programme of tours through the USSR and the list of hotels, says the Deputy Secretary of the Soviet Preparatory Committee for the Festival, Mikhail Bogdanov, who is in charge of the tourist programme.

Sputnik is one of the largest youth tourist agencies in the world, annually receiving as many as 200 thousand foreign tourists and acting as a go-between in arranging trips abroad for about 180 thousand young Soviet people.

The Bureau has at its disposal a considerable staff of interpreters, a fleet of motor vehicles, more than 20 international camps and specialised hotels throughout the USSR. Incidentally it is for the first time in the history of the Festival movement that all the tourists will stay exclusively at hotels.

A sample tourist programme consists of a tour of Moscow and a trip round the Soviet Union. Sputnik arranges youth meetings with a wide exchange of views on topical problems in the modern world between representatives of various countries and their Soviet contemporaries. In Moscow, apart from the regular

Intourist news

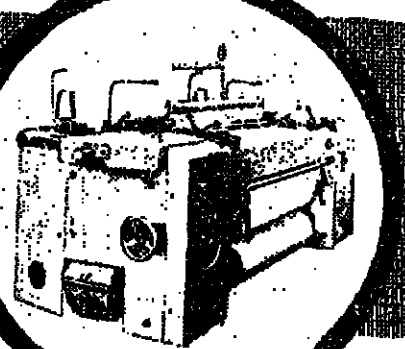
excursions all tourists will enjoy full participation in the Festival.

Within the framework of the Festival a tourist centre is to be set up at the Orlyonok hotel complex. To be arranged here are special exhibitions and discussions on youth tourism and the struggle for peace, large-scale cultural activities, night clubs, discotheques and bars. Sport lovers will be able to make use of facilities in Moscow. The guests, if they wish so, will also be able to take part in the traditional athletic race "Festival Mile". Since this time the youth of the world are getting together in 1985, the race will be 1,985 metres long.

Philately

COMMEMORATING EXPO-85

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a series of four stamps (15, 16, 20, 45 kopeks) and a souvenir sheet (50 kopeks) dedicated to the Expo-85 at Tsukuba, Japan. The world-specialized exhibition introduces visitors to the technology of the 21st century. The souvenir sheet features the emblem of the Soviet exhibition and advocates environmental protection.



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Locomotive exports

In 1985, new batches of industrial electric locomotives, meant for transportation of coal and iron ore, will be dispatched to the USSR from the German Democratic Republic (GDR). The Hans Baimler locomotive and electromechanical factory in Hennigsdorf, which built them, will also supply passenger coaches and refrigerator wagons. The deliveries are envisaged under contracts signed between the All-Union Foreign Trade Association, Machinotransport and Schienenfahrzeuge, a GDR foreign trade organization. The latter procures Soviet diesel locomotives, track-laying cranes and other equipment and machines for the GDR railway network.



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